sual if we do not have another set-back. Continue fertilizing routine on into the summer months with a well balanced commercial fertilizer -some use a 4-7-5 with 20% organic material, others use a 2-8-8. This procedure may be alternated with a nutritional spray (liquid fertilizer) at intervals during the year. It may be incorporated with your insecticide spray, thereby killing two birds with the proverbial one stone! Use the three gallon pressure tank for better results, be sure and get the mixture on and under the leaves. This liquid fertilizer unlocks or releases some of the elements in the fertilizer, thereby giving better growth to a plant that has heretofore seemed to be in a dormant state.

Aphids and thrips will be bad now if you don't watch close; aphids are the suckers, and they will get on new growth and flower buds (also seed-pods) and stick there. Nicotine emulsion will kill them, or a mixture of Captan and Malathion. If you use an oil base preparation, be sure that you make application early in the morning or late in afternoon. Consult your seedstore man for information.

Going on now still further into the summer, we have the chewing worms and two kinds of grasshoppers. For these, I use lead arsenate added to water, one tablespoonful to the gallon of water - this will be a mixture not a solution, so you will have to keep it stirred up. Spray it on leaves. Some of us use manpower on these chewing insects. When you do this, see that they are actually killed before leaving them. I have known grasshoppers to be still kicking two or three days after I have pulled their heads off.

As we get into July with the warmer moist weather coming on, nature extends a cordial invitation to the various fungi. The one we have most to fear now is the so-called Black Splotch. We have only had this one in the last few years and it is seen more in the late hot summer months than any other part of the year on bushes that are exposed to the hot sun all day, it will thrive and do damage if not checked. Be-

gin to look for this now and start at the new growth and bud end of the limbs and look downward to the trunk of the bush. These spores will form a flat, spreading surface sometimes having a slick finish on the cambium layer of the stem, it will harden and finally cut off the sap supply. All infected stems should be cut off well below the affected parts and burned. Spray thoroughly with a high copper content nutritional spray, or here again Captan and Malathion will help eliminate this condition. At times I have cut the affected parts off the stems before the lesions get under way, checking the advance very satisfactorily. However, always use your spray. Keep your bushes adequately watered and fertilized, keeping the water off the twigs and foliage as much as possible. I prune my bushes in their infancy so that they will be high enough off the ground to keep the air in good circulation in the garden - bushes not too close together.

Another infection to watch for now is the Snow Scale, and the Tortoise Shell Scale. You know where they get on the plant. They may be controlled with a nicotine emulsion, or the Captan and Malathion procedure. This Tortoise Shell parasite is spread over the bush by ants. They move it around on the bush and it grows into the adult stage for their food storage in the winter months. Kill the ants and you have half the battle won. Some gardeners use a cyanide mixture applied in the hole and then covered up. Talk to your seedstore man about this, and be careful with it.

A good time now to start with any grafting you intend to do, also rooting and misting and mossing-off (air-layering). In selecting scion-wood for grafting, it is sometimes better to take wood from last years growth and from a good flowering limb. The popular root-stock is the Painted Lady and Brilliant (Old Scarlet). Side grafting and cleft grafting are used more than other methods. Better and faster take-off if root-stock is watered the night before grafting is done the next morning. The sap is all the way up there then and less liable to sour at the conversion point of the two saps.